According to its formation, the glycolide cannot contain any peroxide of hydrogen, and consequently it appears that also glycolic acid cannot be considered as acetic acid wherein one atom of hydrogen has been replaced by peroxide of hydrogen.

I beg to conclude with an empirical derivation of several of the compounds mentioned from hydruret of ethyl.

$C_2 H_2 H_2 H_2$ = Hydruret of ethyl.
$C_2 H_2 H_2 O$ = Aldehyde.
$C_2 H_2 O\ O$ = Glyoxal and glycolide.
$C_2 O\ O\ O$ = Anhydrous oxalic acid.
$C_2 H_2 H_2 H_2 + O$ = Alcohol.
$C_2 H_2 H_2 O + O$ = Acetic acid.
$C_2 H_2 O\ O + O$ = Glyoxylic acid.
$C_2 O\ O\ O + O$ = Carbonic acid.
$C_2 H_2 H_2 H_2 + H_2 O = C_2 H_8 O$.
$C_2 H_2 H_2 O + H_2 O$ = Glycol.
$C_2 H_2 O\ O + H_2 O$ = Glycolic acid.
$C_2 O\ O\ O + H_2 O$ = Oxalic acid.

April 7, 1859.

Sir BENJAMIN C. BRODIE, Bart., President, in the Chair.

The following communications were read:—

I. "On Colour-Blindness." By WILLIAM POLE, Esq. Communicated by Professor STOKES, Sec.R.S. Received March 24, 1859.

This paper consists principally of a revised and condensed version of a former one by the same author, which was read to the Society on the 19th of June, 1856, and of which an abstract is given in the 'Proceedings' under that date (vol. viii. p. 172). In the present communication there is added an account of numerous experiments subsequently made by the author with Professor Maxwell's Colour-top.